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Pommery & Greno.....	11,798
Moet & Chandon.....	9,608
Heidsieck & Co., (dry Monopole).....	7,501
Louis Roederer.....	3,438
Ruinart.....	3,136
Perrier Jouet.....	3,286
Irroy & Co.....	1,785
Vve. Clicquot.....	2,378
Bouche Sec.....	992
Delbeck & Co.....	728
St. Marcoux.....	324
Krug & Co.....	270
Chas. Heidsieck.....	355
Various.....	5,419
Total.....	81,859

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LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES ON OPIUM AND TAXES APPOINTED.

Third Reading of the General Appropriation Bill for Salaries and Pay Rolls—House Notes.

SIXTEENTH DAY, MARCH 10TH.

THE SENATE.

After the usual preliminaries in the Senate this morning Senator Rice from the Printing Committee reported three bills printed and ready for final action.

Senator Horner presented a report from the Miscellaneous Committee on items from the appropriation bill referred to them which was tabled to be taken up with the bill.

Following is the report:
"Your Miscellaneous Committee to which was referred the items of 'Incidentals, Civil and Criminal Expenses,' 'Detective Service' and 'Support of Citizens' Guard,' in Senate Bill No. 8, Attorney-General's department, have made careful investigation of the items in question and beg to make the following recommendations:

"Under the item of incidentals, civil and criminal expenses there are many calls for expenditures which are positively necessary, that we do not see any way out of the item and would therefore recommend that it pass at \$30,000.

"We have considered the item of \$18,000 for detective service with the Attorney-General and would recommend a reduction of \$2000, making the item \$16,000.

"We find that the \$8000 for the support of the Citizens' Guard includes the guard of the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, and believing that in the Citizens' organizations rests the safety of the community, we recommend that the item pass at the original amount of \$8000.

"W. Y. HORNER,
"H. WATERHOUSE,
"F. NORTHROP."

Senator Waterhouse for the chairman of the Committee on Education asked for instructions as to the printing of the report of the Board of Education, saying that considerable expense was attached to having it printed.

On motion the report was referred to the Printing Committee with instructions to have it printed and translated.

Senator Waterhouse from the Miscellaneous Committee reported on the item of \$564.37 deficiency in the Marshal's office from 1890, that the matter could be better fixed by a simple resolution of the Senate authorizing the writing off of the items on the books.

Minister Damon in answer to Senator McCandless' question yesterday presented a statement showing the taxes paid by each corporation in the islands, which he stated was for the private information of the Senate and not for publication. With reference to the request for the amount of taxes paid on growing crops the Minister stated that he had sent instructions to the assessors on the other islands to furnish the desired information, and when the same was received he would report it to the Senate.

President Wilder announced the following special committees:

On the Opium Bill—Senators Brown, Horner, Schmidt, Lyman and Hocking.

On the Internal Taxes Bill—Senators McCandless, Baldwin, Brown, Wilcox and Northrop.

The bill relating to laundries and washhouses came up on the order of the day and passed its third reading unanimously.

The bill to regulate the streets of Hilo also passed its third reading by a unanimous vote.

On motion Senate Bill 4, relating to government leases, was taken up and read the third time.

A mistake being found in the bill it was referred back to the Enrollment Committee.

Senate Bill No. 1, appropriations of salaries and pay rolls, was taken up on the third reading.

On motion of the Attorney-General the salary of the first clerk of the first circuit was raised from \$3000 to \$3600.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the salary of the clerk of the Maui Circuit Court was raised from \$900 to \$750. When the reading of the item of \$2400 for the pay of Chinese and Japanese Invoice Inspectors at the Custom House was reached there was a general laugh from the Senators and spectators, but the item passed without question.

Senator McCandless tried to get a reduction of the item of \$140,000 for the pay of the police of Honolulu but made a signal failure.

An increase was made of \$10 per month in the pay of the seven hosemen of the Fire Department, making their pay \$50 per month instead of \$40.

Under questions from Senator McCandless the Minister of the Interior stated that a proposition had been made by the Hawaiian Electric company to take over the Electric light plant from the government and pay \$200 per month therefor. They also offered to furnish all the street lights required at \$10 per light per month. He thought some seventy lights more were needed than at present in use.

Minister Damon said it was very nice to talk about seventy more lights, but he must protest against any expense for the next two years that was not absolutely necessary.

Senator McCandless was very glad to hear the Minister of Finance talk that way. The entire appropriation for the electric light works was \$26,200. There were sixty lights in use, which, with the offer of the Company, would cost only \$14,400, making a saving of \$11,800. He would like to have more light on the subject before finally passing the item.

Minister King said the Senator must remember that the government works furnished lights for all the public buildings in addition to the streets, which would account for much of the difference.

A motion to refer the item to the Miscellaneous Committee for investigation finally prevailed.

All the other items in the bill passed as on the second reading and the bill was again referred to the Printing Committee for revision.

At 11:40 the Senate adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY, MARCH 10TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Minister Damon this morning submitted an answer to Rep. Robertson's questions regarding the Board of Equalization of Taxes, in the form of minutes of the Board and its printed rules now in force.

Rep. Kamaoaha asked the following questions of the Minister of the Interior:

"Does the Government propose to introduce any more Chinese or Japanese into the country? If so, how many are intended to be imported? Secondly: Is there not enough labor in the country to satisfy the sugar, rice and other industries?"

The Government's bill to amend the Land Act came up for second reading, and Minister Cooper moved that the bill pass.

Rep. Rycroft spoke against the bill. He wanted to see the native Hawaiians get a chance to settle on the land and cultivate it. If after two years the plan should prove to be a failure, then a measure like that now before the House could be adopted. He understood that the bill was deferred until today to enable the Government to give further explanations of its policy.

Minister Cooper felt it was unfortunate that he should be left to represent the united opinion of the Executive on the matter, yet he would remind the House that it was not he who asked for postponement of consideration yesterday.

After the meeting of the House he had, however, laid the matter again before the Cabinet, and it was their unanimous desire that the passage of this bill should be urged. It was a fact that the discovery of the provision of the Land Act in question was a surprise to the Executive. What had brought it to their attention was the learning that G. Bolte had written to Germany, conveying the information that homesteads free of rent and taxes were available in Hawaii.

Rep. Rycroft asked if the Minister was correctly informed. He understood that Mr. Bolte had written to induce German immigrants to come here for labor two years on the plantations before taking up homesteads.

Minister Cooper replied that he knew all that, and it was not to head off German immigration the bill was introduced, but the offer of Mr. Bolte was the first intimation the Government had of the present condition of the Land Act.

The Minister proceeded to argue that the law as it stood gave land away without either rent or taxes in return, which distinctly made those who took up the land beneficiaries of the Government, and this was a position that he was sure no Hawaiian would accept. The Land Act with this proposed addition would still be liberal in its provisions. Its benefits were on the basis of a lot of eight acres of good land or sixteen acres of mixed dry and wet land to each homestead. The House was assured that the Government had the interests of the Hawaiians at heart, and these entered into every plan that they considered for the general welfare. He hoped the bill would pass.

Rep. Winston seconded the motion to pass the bill.

Rep. Rycroft said that homesteads were already exempt from taxes up to a valuation of \$300.

Reps. Kamaoaha and Hanana supported the bill.

Rep. Richards discovered a mistake somewhere, referring to the Land Act, and would ask leave to withdraw his motion to lay the bill on the table. It appeared that none of the holders of homesteads were required to pay taxes. He would substitute a motion to refer the bill back to the committee.

Rep. Rycroft contended that there was no mistake. Every man in the country was exempt up to \$300 valuation. This bill required that the homesteads should be re-appraised every twentieth year, then the average age of the homesteader would be sixty years, and, at that age, he would have taxation added for all his improvements to his homestead made in the meantime.

Rep. Bond would be very sorry to oppose any measure emanating from the Ministers, because he thought they were men who were worthy of being trusted with the conduct of public affairs. Yet he thought it was very strange that this very point of free homesteads was one especially urged while the Land Act was being considered at the special session.

Rep. Richards (on the Speaker's asking, "Are all ready for the question?")—No; I am not ready. I do not clearly understand the matter, and if I have to vote now I shall vote against the bill.

Minister Cooper stated, for the second time, that the law as it stood made the holders of homesteads pensioners of the Government. If the homesteads returned no revenue whatever, the Government could not expend money in the districts, where the lands are situated, for the roads needed to open up the country.

After some further desultory discussion, the further consideration of the bill was deferred till tomorrow.

The bill to provide for the custody and preservation of the dockets and record books of District Magistrates came up for second reading.

Rep. Kamaoaha, referring to the penalty of forfeiture of a month's salary upon a magistrate who does not comply with the law, thought

"any other person interested," as well as the Clerk of the Judiciary Department, should be competent to make a complaint.

Rep. Hanana considered the provision was only to require the magistrate to attend punctually to the duty, and the Clerk would be the proper person to see that he did so.

Rep. Kamaoaha argued that even the Clerk might be negligent, and private interests suffer from the neglect of both officials. He urged his amendment.

Rep. Rycroft was opposed to the bill altogether. He was against sending everything to Honolulu as being in the line of centralization. By-and-by one could not breathe without coming to Honolulu. They were told yesterday it was for safe keeping, but where were the stone or iron receptacles for the? The documents were to be placed in wooden pigeon holes here the same as in the country. If the country magistrates did not take good care of their records, let them beset to the seats of the Circuit Courts of the respective jurisdictions—those on Hawaii to Hilo, on Maui to Wailuku, etc. Unless the bill were so amended he should vote against it, and he moved the bill be deferred until tomorrow for that purpose. He accepted an amendment from Rep. Richards, to refer the bill to a select committee, and thus the motion carried.

Before adjournment Speaker Naome appointed Reps. Rycroft, Kamaoaha and Richards as the select committee.

Rep. Kamaoaha propounded the following questions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"1. Please to state to this House how many Japanese and Chinese have been brought into this country as laborers during the two years ending December 31, 1895, and supplied to sugar plantations and other industries?"

"2. How many laborers, Chinese and Japanese, have departed from this country these last two years?"

At 11:45 the House adjourned.

NOTES OF BOTH HOUSES.

The Senate Printing Committee has its hands full. A position on that committee is no sinecure.

Chaplain Peck's morning prayers at the opening of the Senate last from twenty to thirty seconds and seem to give general satisfaction to the Senators.

In the Senate it is said there are seven Senators who are pronounced against the Opium bill, five in favor of it and two who are yet undecided. Much depends on how Senator Holstein feels about it, so the knowing ones say.

Christian Church Meetings.

Rev. Mr. Romig got very close to home last night in his sermon on "Following Our Natural Inclinations." His plain and forcible talk made each individual feel that he, and not the other fellow, was the one contemplated in the preacher's mind. The sermon made a very marked impression on the audience, much of it having application locally. The climax was reached, however, in his word picture of the crucifixion, and the stillness of death prevailed while he brought the solemn and awful tragedy into vivid remembrance. An impressive baptismal service brought the meeting to a close.

Miowera Arrives.

The R. M. S. Miowera arrived here from British Columbia at 2 p. m. today, having sailed from Victoria, B. C., on the 2nd inst., being delayed there for mails owing to a landslide on the railway. A very pleasant passage was experienced, fine weather being met with all the way. The following passengers are for this port: Mr. St. Clair Sagres, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. F. H. Redward, Miss Boulton, Mrs. Ingham and Mr. R. Cridge. Whilst there are over 600 tons general cargo besides two horses.

Mr. Romig discourses tonight on "Repentance." The sermon will have a practical flavor.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES SENATE STRONG FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Lord Dunraven Expelled from New York Yacht Club—Other Important Intelligence.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2.

Conservative members of the Dominion Parliament in caucus appointed a committee to interview the Government and see if the Manitoba schools remedial bill cannot be modified.

The Immigration Convention of the Northwest at Winnipeg passed strong resolutions on the subject of Mongolian labor.

Lord Dunraven has been expelled from membership in the New York Yacht Club.

The London Standard says the expulsion of Lord Dunraven is a culpable blunder which will have the inevitable result of making international races impossible for a generation.

The Daily News says in an editorial: "Lord Dunraven is a sportsman and a gentleman, but he is no philosopher. The peace society ought to take these international races in hand. At the present rate they are likely to breed as much bad blood as any dispute over a South American swamp."

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, after a warm session of two hours on Feb. 27, adopted a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that a state of war exists in Cuba and the insurgents should be given the rights of belligerents, and that it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its influence to stop the war, if necessary, by intervention, and pledging the support of Congress. The resolution when reported to the House created great enthusiasm. Some members wanted to have it adopted immediately, but it was finally made the special order of the day for March 3.

The United States Senate on the 23rd of February, by the overwhelming vote of 64 to 9, adopted a concurrent resolution recognizing the Cuban belligerency and independence. The announcement was received with tremendous applause in the galleries. There was an enthusiastic demonstration in the House on the receipt of the official notification of the Senate's action.

The members of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg resent the repeated delays in bringing them to trial. The bail gives them only a nominal liberty and the payment of the guards costs £20 daily.

The steamer St. Pierre from Halifax February 13 for Victoria, B. C., reported abandoned at sea, had a crew of 20 men. She was 275 tons and was 12 years old. There was \$30,000 insurance on her, largely held by American companies, the China, of Boston, carrying about \$8,000. The St. Pierre was bought by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. to go on the west coast of Vancouver Island route in place of the Maude.

Timothy Healy accuses John Dillon of intrigue to secure his election as chairman of the Irish parliamentary party. "If, when the Liberals are returned to power," Mr. Healy says, "nothing is done for Home Rule, the Irish members should move our expulsion from Parliament. After a few years of governing Ireland without representatives at Westminster, fear would probably induce England to grant some kind of national council, which would eventually broaden into an Irish parliament."

A. J. Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons on the subject, said it was

Continued on 5th Page.